

### Definitions

**Farming-dependent county** — Farming contributed a weighted annual average of 20 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years of 1987-89. County typology codes are described in Peggy J. Cook and Karen L. Mizer, *The Revised ERS County Typology: An Overview*, RDRR-89, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, December 1994.

### Farm Types

*Small family farms* — Sales less than \$250,000 per year.

*Larger family farms* — Sales above \$250,000 per year.

*Nonfamily farms* — Farms organized as nonfamily corporations or cooperatives, as well as farms operated by hired managers.

**Goods-producing industries.** Industries that primarily produce physical goods or commodities: farming, agricultural services, manufacturing, mining, and construction.

**Input-output model.** An economic model that represents the economy as a set of sales and purchases between sectors, final demands, and payments to labor, capital, profits, and indirect business taxes.

**Land in farms** (farmland or agricultural land) consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing on any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year.

**Metropolitan Statistical Areas** (MSA's) are defined by the Office of Management and Budget in terms of counties, except in New England, where the definitions are in terms of cities and towns. Additional contiguous counties are included in the MSA if they are economically and socially integrated with the core county. Metro areas are divided into central cities and areas outside central cities (suburbs). Throughout most of this publication, "urban" and "metro" have been used interchangeably to refer to people and places within MSA's. The entire territory of the United States is classified as metropolitan (inside an MSA or CMSA) or nonmetropolitan. In this issue, the article, "Urbanization Affects a Large Share of Farmland," uses a measure based on farmland values to identify areas where land values are subject to urbanization effects to show that urbanization can affect places outside of MSA's.

**Nonmetro areas.** Counties outside MSA or CMSA boundaries. Throughout this publication, "rural" and "nonmetro" are used interchangeably to refer to people and places outside of MSA's.

### Regions

Bureau of Economic Analysis regions:

*New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

*Mideast*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

*Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

*Plains*—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

*Southeast*—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

*Southwest*—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

*Rocky Mountain*—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

*Far West*—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

**Services-producing industries.** Industries that produce services, rather than physical goods: transportation, communications, and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; wholesale trade; retail trade; services.

**Totally rural census tracts,** as defined by ERS, are delineated based on 1990 commuting data and Census Bureau geographic definitions. In this analysis, “totally rural” means that the tract does not contain any part of a town of 2,500 or more residents and the primary commuting pattern was to sites within the tract.

**Urban and rural population** are Bureau of the Census definitions. The urban population basically comprises all persons living in incorporated or census-designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

**Urbanized area** comprises one or more places and adjacent densely settled surrounding territory that together have a minimum population of 50,000 persons.